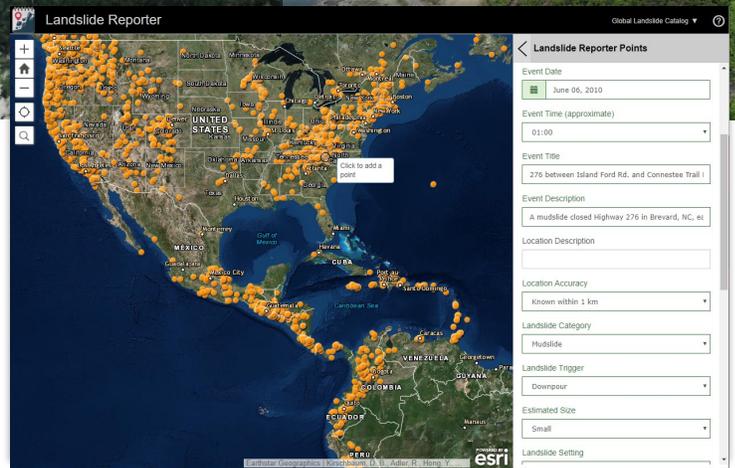




Landslide Reporter:

Together, we can build a clearer picture of landslides

Landslides cause billions of dollars in infrastructural damage and thousands of deaths every year worldwide. **Knowing where and when landslides occur can help communities worldwide prepare for these disasters**, but to date we do not have a global picture of exactly when and where landslides occur. NASA is building the biggest open global landslide inventory to address this problem, and the only way we can do this is **with the help of citizen scientists like you!**



What is Landslide Reporter?

Landslide Reporter is a NASA citizen science project encouraging landslide experts and amateurs to collect landslides on a web application. The data goes to the **Cooperative Open Online Landslide Repository (COOLR)** is a worldwide inventory of landslide events. NASA scientists have been collecting information for COOLR about when, where, why, and how landslides happen since 2007. It now has over 13,000 landslide events, but we are missing landslide events from places our team cannot see or find online.

We need your help to use Landslide Reporter to add landslides from many different sources, including local first-hand accounts, reports in other languages, and other inventories. Also, more people to collect landslides will create a more up-to-date and detailed inventory that will provide a clearer and open picture of how landslides are shaping our world.

How to submit to COOLR

Tools needed

No special tools needed. You need internet access to your computer or your phone.

1. **Landslide occurs:** A landslide event (rockslide, mudslide, etc.) occurs and is reported in a newspaper article, online database, or in your local area.
2. **Submit to Landslide Reporter:** Using [Landslide Reporter](#), you can add this event to the landslide inventory and describe its setting, impacts, and details. The [Add a Landslide Event Guide](#) takes you through this process step-by-step. Other guides on our website have additional information. When investigating a landslide, the most important thing is to **be in a safe place!** Do not conduct field work or look at a landslide up close unless you are an expert.
3. **Approval:** Our team at NASA checks the incoming landslide reports for accuracy and detail.
4. **View Your Landslide:** Once approved, your landslide event appears publicly on [Landslide Viewer](#) alongside other landslide inventories.

Details we are collecting (all are optional fields):

- **Landslide location:** Put the location of the landslide on the map, or put a name or geographic coordinates into the box.
- **Name and Link of Information Source:** provide the name and web URL (if available) of the source you got the information from.
- **Event date and time:** Provide the date and local time that the landslide occurred.
- **Event title:** Name the landslide as given in the news source, or write a unique description for the slide.
- **Event description:** Describe why the landslide happened, who was affected, what type of landslide, when it happened, and where it happened.
- **Location description:** Describe the address or location where the landslide happened.
- **Location accuracy:** A radius of uncertainty in the landslide location. For example, a radius of 5 km means the landslide could have occurred anywhere within 5 km of the landslide location you put on the map.
- **Landslide category:** The type of landslide that occurred, like rockslide, debris flow, or mudslide. You can also select "landslide" if more information is not known.
- **Landslide trigger:** The cause of the landslide, like earthquake, rain, and more. Select "unknown" if the cause is not known.
- **Estimated size:** The size of the landslide. A small landslide affects one road or a small area. A medium slide could affect multiple roads and buildings. A large landslide could affect a wide area, impacting infrastructure, roads, and displacing tens to hundreds of people. A very large landslide affects an entire region or town, possibly displacing thousands of people.
- **Landslide setting:** The environment where the landslide occurred, like above or below a road, on a natural slope (like a mountain), or others. This helps scientists know secondary factors that might have caused the landslide, like human activity.
- **Number of fatalities and injuries:** The number of people dead or injured by the landslide event, including people who died days after sustaining an injury from the slide.
- **Associated storm name:** The name of the hurricane or tropical storm that caused the landslide, if applicable.
- **Link to photo:** The image address URL of a photo of the landslide, either from a news article or from an image-hosting site.
- **Event comments:** Any other details about how you collected the landslide and wrote your report.
- **Imported Event Source Catalog and Event Source ID:** Use only if you are submitting the landslide from another database, otherwise leave blank so we can fill it with LRC (Landslide Reporter Catalog) for your submission.

Click the black "Report It" button when you are finished your submission, and our NASA team will check it and approve it.

Where does my data go?

The approved landslide events are collected in COOLR and uploaded to the global open data portal, Landslide Viewer. Scientists and the public can download the landslide data from <https://landslides.nasa.gov/viewer>. The data are used for making more accurate scientific prediction models like NASA's Landslide Hazard Assessment for Situational Awareness (LHASA) model, for scientific research, or for helping shape public policy.

We hope you will become a landslide citizen scientist and you can help inform decisions that could save lives and property today! More information and how-to guides are available at: <https://landslides.nasa.gov>.

Start collecting landslides at Landslide Reporter, <https://landslides.nasa.gov/reporter>.

See all NASA, expert, and citizen science data at <https://landslides.nasa.gov/viewer>.

